

RULE 1020 DEFINITIONS (Adopted June 18, 1992; Amended December 17, 1992; Amended December 16, 1993; Amended April 13, 1995; Amended May 16, 1996; November 13, 1996; Amended December 18, 1997; Amended June 17, 1999; Amended January 15, 2009)

1.0 Purpose

The purpose of this rule is to define certain words used in these regulations. Except as otherwise specifically provided in these rules and except where the context otherwise indicates, words used in these rules are used in exactly the same sense as the same words are used in Division 26 (Air Resources) of the California Health and Safety Code.

2.0 Applicability

This rule shall apply to the use of terms in all of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District Rules and Regulations except where otherwise indicated.

3.0 Definitions

- 3.1 Affected Pollutants: those pollutants for which an ambient air quality standard has been established by the Environmental Protection Agency or by the ARB and the precursors to such pollutants, and those pollutants regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Clean Air Act or by the ARB under the Health and Safety Code including volatile organic compounds, nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, PM-10, carbon monoxide, ethylene, lead, asbestos, beryllium, mercury, vinyl chloride, fluorides, sulfuric acid mist, hydrogen sulfide, total reduced sulfur, and reduced sulfur compounds, and those pollutants which the Environmental Protection Agency, after due process, or the ARB or the District, after public hearing, determine may have a significant adverse effect on the environment, the public health, or the public welfare.
- 3.2 Air Contaminants: any discharge, release, or other propagation into the atmosphere directly or indirectly, caused by man and includes, but is not limited to, smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, noxious acids, fumes, gases, odors, or particulate matter, or any combination thereof.
- 3.3 Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO): the Air Pollution Control Officer of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District.
- 3.4 Air Resources Board (ARB or CARB): the state Air Resources Board as established by Health and Safety Code section 39510, or any person authorized to act on its behalf.
- 3.5 Alteration: any addition to, enlargement of, replacement of, or any major modification or change in the design, capacity, process, or arrangement, or any increase in the connected loading of, equipment or control apparatus, which will significantly increase or affect the kind or amount of air contaminants emitted.

- 3.6 Ambient Air Quality Standards: the state and National Ambient Air Quality Standards. (In the inclusion of this rule in the State Implementation Plan, all references in these regulations to ambient air quality standards shall be interpreted as National Ambient Air Quality Standards.)
- 3.7 Atmosphere: the air that envelops or surrounds the earth. Where air pollutants are emitted into a building or structure not designed specifically as a piece of air pollution control equipment, such emissions into the building or structure shall be considered emissions into the atmosphere.
- 3.8 Board: the Governing Board of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District.
- 3.9 Central Kern County Fields: that portion of Kern County within boundaries described as:
- Beginning at a point common to the northerly boundary line of Kern County, and the center line of Interstate Hwy. 5 and following Interstate Hwy. 5 in a southeasterly direction to a point on the line between Township 10N and Township 11N, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBB&M);
 - thence east on said line between Township 10N and Township 11N to a point on the line between Range 17W and Range 18W SBB&M;
 - then north to the northwest corner of Section 35, Township 31S, Range 30E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M);
 - then northeast along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the northwest corner of Section 19, Township 31S, Range 31E, MDB&M;
 - then north to the southwest corner of Section 6, Township 30S, Range 31E, MDB&M;
 - thence north along said line between Range 30E and Range 31E to a point on the line between Township 28S and Township 29S, MDB&M;
 - thence east along said line between Township 28S and Township 29S to a point on the line bearing in a northerly direction between Range 30E and Range 31E, MDB&M;
 - thence north along said line between Range 30E and Range 31E, MDB&M, to a point on the northerly boundary line of Kern County;
 - thence west along said boundary to the point of beginning. (See Figure 1.)
- 3.10 Clean Produced Water: water containing less than 35 milligrams of VOC per liter, as determined by EPA Test Method 413.2, or 418.1 and/or, if necessary, EPA Test Method 8240. Hydrocarbons heavier than C14, as determined by Test Method ASTM E 260-85, may be excluded from the total concentration.
- 3.11 Combustible Refuse: any solid or liquid combustible waste material containing carbon in a free or combined state.

- 3.12 Combustion Contaminants: particulate matter discharged into the atmosphere from the burning of any kind of material containing carbon in a free or combined state.
- 3.13 Cyclic Well: any crude oil production well which is periodically (at least once in the preceding five (5) year period) injected with steam from any source for the purpose of enhancing oil production.
- 3.14 District: the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District including Fresno, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare Counties, and the San Joaquin Valley Air Basin portion of Kern County.
- 3.15 Dust: minute, solid particles released into the air by natural forces or by mechanical processes such as crushing, grinding, milling, drilling, demolishing, shoveling, conveying, covering, bagging, sweeping, or other similar processes.
- 3.16 Emission: the act of passing into the atmosphere of an air contaminant or gas stream which contains an air contaminant, or the air contaminant so passed into the atmosphere.
- 3.17 Emission Point: the place at which air contaminants enter the atmosphere.
- 3.18 Flue: any duct or passage for air, gases, or the like, such as a stack or chimney.
- 3.19 Fresno County Oil Fields: That portion of Fresno County westerly of the following described line:
- Beginning at a point common to Kings, Monterey and Fresno counties, which point also being the most southerly point of Fresno County;
 - thence northerly and easterly along the Fresno County line to a point on the line common to Ranges 20 East and 21 East;
 - thence northerly along said range line to a point on the line common to Townships 16 South and 17 South;
 - thence northwesterly on a straight line from that point through the southeast corner of Township 13 South, Range 17 East, to its intersection with the northerly boundary line of Fresno County (See Figure 2).
- 3.20 Fuel Burning Equipment: any furnace, boiler, apparatus, stack, and all appurtenances thereto, used in the process of burning fuel for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.
- 3.21 Fuel Burning Unit: the minimum number of fuel burning equipment, the simultaneous operation of which are required for the production of useful heat or power.
- 3.22 Fumes: minute, solid particles that are generated by the condensation of vapors from solid matter after volatilization from the molten state, or that may be generated

by sublimation, distillation, calcination, or chemical reaction, when these processes create air-borne particles.

- 3.23 Hearing Board: the Hearing Board of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District.
- 3.24 Installation: the placement, assemblage, or construction of equipment or control apparatus at the premises where the equipment or control apparatus will be used, and includes all preparatory work at such premises.
- 3.25 Institutional Facility: any hospital, boarding home, school, corporation yard, or like facility.
- 3.26 Loading Rack: any aggregate or combination of equipment which loads organic liquid into tank trucks, trailers or railroad tank cars. The loading rack is the portion from the connection at the inlet of the organic liquid pump to and including the hose and connector at the portable delivery tank.
- 3.27 Multiple Chamber Incinerator: any source operation, structure, or any part of a structure used to dispose of combustible refuse by burning, consisting of three (3) or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by refractory walls, interconnected by gas passage ports or ducts, and employing adequate design parameters necessary for maximum combustion of the material to be burned. The refractories shall have a pyrometric cone equivalent of at least 17, tested according to the method described in the American Society for Testing Materials, Method C-24.
- 3.28 Nonattainment Pollutant: any pollutant for which an ambient air quality standard was exceeded within the District more than three (3) discontinuous times (or, for annual standards, more than one (1) time) within the three (3) years immediately preceding the date when the application for the Authority to Construct was filed, or which has been designated nonattainment pursuant to final rule-making by the Environmental Protection Agency published in the Federal Register, or which has been designated nonattainment by the ARB pursuant to Section 39607 of the Health and Safety Code. Any pollutant which is a precursor to a nonattainment pollutant is, itself, a nonattainment pollutant.
- 3.29 Open Outdoor Fire: the combustion of any combustible refuse, or other material of any type, outdoors in the open air, not in any enclosure where the products of combustion are not directed through a flue.
- 3.30 Operation: any physical action resulting in a change in the location, form, or physical properties of a material, or any chemical action resulting in a change in the chemical composition or the chemical or physical properties of a material.
- 3.31 Owner: includes but is not limited to any person who leases, supervises, or operates equipment, in addition to the normal meaning of ownership.

- 3.32 Particulate Matter: any material except uncombined water, which exists in a finely divided form as a liquid or solid at standard conditions.
- 3.33 Person: any person, firm, association, organization, partnership, business trust, corporation, company, contractor, supplier, installer, user or owner, or any state or local governmental agency or public district or any officer or employee thereof.
- 3.34 Pit: an excavation intended for use under normal conditions for the intermittent or emergency collection of crude oil and water.
- 3.35 Pond: an excavation used for the storage of clean produced water as defined in this rule prior to reuse or disposal.
- 3.36 PM-10: particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter smaller than or equal to a nominal ten (10) microns as measured by the applicable state and federal reference test methods.
- 3.37 PPM (ppm): parts per million by volume expressed on a dry gas basis.
- 3.38 Process Weight: the total weight of all materials introduced into any specific source operation, which operation may cause any discharge into the atmosphere. Solid fuels charged are considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air are not.
- 3.39 Process Weight Rate: derived by dividing the total process weight by the number of hours in one (1) complete cycle of operation from the beginning of any given process to the completion thereof, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.
- 3.40 Regulation: one of the major subdivisions of the rules of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District.
- 3.41 Residential Rubbish: refuse originating from residential uses and includes wood, paper, cloth, cardboard, tree trimmings, leaves, lawn clippings, and dry plants.
- 3.42 Rubbish: combustible and noncombustible solid wastes of commercial and industrial establishments, institutions, etc., exclusive of the highly putrescible wastes (garbage). Rubbish consists of such materials as paper, metal, wood, cans, furniture, yard trimmings, and ceramics.
- 3.43 Rule: a rule of the San Joaquin Valley Unified Air Pollution Control District.
- 3.44 San Joaquin Valley Air Basin: all of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Merced, Madera, Fresno, Kings, and Tulare Counties, and that portion of Kern County which lies west and north of a line described as follows:

- Beginning at the Kern-Los Angeles County boundary and running north and east along the northwest boundary of the Rancho La Liebre Land Grant to the point of intersection with the township line common to T.9.N and T.10.N, San Bernardino Base and Meridian (SBB&M);
- then west along the township line to the range line common to R.16.W and R.17.W, SBB&M;
- then north along the range line to the point of intersection with the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary;
- then southeast, northeast, and northwest along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the northwest corner of S.3, T.11.N, R.17.W, SBB&M;
- then west 1.2 miles;
- then north to the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant boundary;
- then northwest along the Rancho El Tejon line to the southeast corner of S.34, T.32.S, R.30.E, Mount Diablo Base and Meridian (MDB&M);
- then north to the northwest corner of S.35, T.31.S, R.30.E, MDB&M;
- then northeast along the boundary of the Rancho El Tejon Land Grant to the southwest corner of S.18, T.31.S, R.31.E, MDB&M;
- then east to the southeast corner of S.13, T.31.S, R.31.E, MDB&M;
- then north along the range line common to R.31.E, and R.32.E, to the northwest corner of S.6, T.29.S, R.32.E, MDB&M;
- then east to the southwest corner of S.31, T.28.S, R.32.E, MDB&M; and
- then north along the range line common to R.31.E and R.32.E, the northwest corner of S.6, T.28.S, R.32.E, MDB&M;
- then west to the southeast corner of S.36, T.27.S, R.31.E, MDB&M;
- then north along the range line common to R.31.E, and R.32.E, to the Kern - Tulare County boundary.

3.45 Small Producer: a person who produces an average of less than 6,000 barrels per day of crude oil from all operations in the county, and does not engage in refining, transporting or marketing of refined petroleum products.

3.46 Source Operation: the last operation preceding the emission of any air contaminant, which:

3.46.1 Results in the separation of the air contaminant from the process materials or in the conversion of the process materials into air contaminants, as in the case of combustion of fuels; and

3.46.2 Is not an air pollution abatement operation; and

3.46.3 Is any operation, article, machine, equipment or other contrivance.

3.47 Standard Conditions: a gas temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit and a gas pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute. Results of all analyses and tests shall be calculated or reported at this gas temperature and pressure.

- 3.48 Standard Cubic Foot of Gas: the amount of gas that would occupy a column of one (1) cubic foot, if free of water vapor at standard conditions.
- 3.49 Steam Drive Well: any crude oil production well which produces from the same production zone in which a steam injection well is completed, and is within:
- 3.49.1 250 feet of a steam injection well, if the injection well is within a production well pattern of two and one-half (2-1/2) acres or smaller;
 - 3.49.2 350 feet of a steam injection well, if the injection well is within a production well pattern of greater than two and one-half (2-1/2) acres but five (5) acres or smaller;
 - 3.49.3 500 feet of a steam injection well, if the injection well is within a production well pattern larger than five (5) acres; or
 - 3.49.4 1000 feet of a steam injection well, and responds to steam injected in an irregular pattern, and exhibits any visible emissions.
- 3.50 Steam-enhanced Crude Oil Production Well: any steam drive well, cyclic well or any other well in a production zone that has had the temperature raised by the injection of steam.
- 3.51 TRS: the total reduced sulfur contained in hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, dimethyl sulfide, dimethyl disulfide or other organic sulfide compounds, all expressed as hydrogen sulfide. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or sulfuric acid are not to be included in the determination of TRS.
- 3.52 TVP: true vapor pressure.

3.53 Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): any compound containing at least one (1) atom of carbon, except for the following exempt compounds:

- methane,
- ethane,
- carbon monoxide,
- carbon dioxide,
- carbonic acid,
- metallic carbides or carbonates,
- ammonium carbonate,
- acetone,
- methyl acetate,
- methylene chloride,
- methyl chloroform (1,1,1-trichloroethane),
- perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene),
- CFC-113 (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane),
- CFC-11 (trichlorofluoromethane),
- CFC-12 (dichlorodifluoromethane),
- HCFC-22 (chlorodifluoromethane),
- HFC-23 (trifluoromethane),
- CFC-114 (1,2-dichloro 1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane),
- CFC-115 (chloropentafluoroethane),
- HCFC-123 (1,1,1-trifluoro 2,2-dichloroethane),
- HCFC-124 (2-chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane),
- HFC-125 (pentafluoroethane),
- HFC-134 (1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane),
- HFC-134a (1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane),
- HCFC-141b (1,1-dichloro 1-fluoroethane),
- HCFC-142b (1-chloro-1,1 difluoroethane),
- HFC-143a (1,1,1-trifluoroethane),
- HFC-152a (1,1-difluoroethane),
- HCFC-225ca (3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane),
- HCFC-225cb (1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane),
- HFC-43-10mee (1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane),
- HFC-32 (difluoromethane),
- HFC-161 (ethylfluoride),
- HFC-236fa (1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane),
- HFC-245ca (1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane),
- HFC-245ea (1,1,2,3,3-pentafluoropropane),
- HFC-245eb (1,1,1,2,3-pentafluoropropane),
- HFC-245fa (1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane),
- HFC-236ea (1,1,1,2,3,3-hexafluoropropane),
- HFC-365mfc (1,1,1,3,3-pentafluorobutane),
- HCFC-31 (chlorofluoromethane),
- HCFC-151a (1-chloro-1-fluoroethane),
- HCFC-123a (1,2-dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane),
- C₄F₉OCH₃ (1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-nonafluoro-4-methoxy-butane),
- (CF₃)₂CFCF₂OCH₃ (2-(difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane),
- C₄F₉OC₂H₅ (1-ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane),
- (CF₃)₂CFCF₂OC₂H₅ (2-(ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane),
- cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxane compounds, (see Section 3.53.1)
- parachlorobenzotrifluoride, and
- the following four classes of perfluorocarbon (PFC) compounds (see Section 3.53.1):
 - 1) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes,
 - 2) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations,
 - 3) cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and
 - 4) sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.
- Tertiary-butyl acetate (1,1-dimethylethyl ester) (see Section 3.53.2)
- Methyl formate (see Section 3.53.3)

- 3.53.1 Perfluorocarbon and Methylated Siloxane compounds shall be assumed to be absent from a product or process unless a manufacturer or facility operator identifies the specific individual compounds (from broad classes of these compounds) and the amounts present in the product or process, and identifies a validated test method which can be used to quantify the specific compounds.
- 3.53.2 Tertiary-Butyl Acetate (also known as t-butyl acetate, TBAC or TBAC) shall be considered exempt as a volatile organic compound (VOC) only for purposes of VOC emissions limitations or VOC content requirements, but will continue to be a VOC for purposes of all recordkeeping, emissions reporting, photochemical dispersion modeling, and inventory requirements which apply to VOCs. An operator who elects to use more than one gallon of TBAC per year per facility shall submit an application for Authority to Construct (ATC) and Permit to Operate (PTO) for approval by the Air Pollution Control Officer (APCO). The District will review the application, including performing a Risk Management Review, and determine if a permit could be issued for the proposed use.
- 3.53.3 Methyl Formate (MF) shall be exempt as a VOC. However, an operator who elects to use more than one gallon of MF per year per facility shall submit an application for ATC and PTO for approval by the APCO. The District will review the application, including performing a Risk Management Review, and determine if a permit could be issued for the proposed use.
- 3.54 Western Kern County Fields: that portion of Kern County within boundaries described as:
- Beginning at a point common to the northerly boundary line of Kern County and the center line of Interstate Hwy. 5 and following the Kern County boundary in a westerly direction, to its intersection with the eastern boundary of San Luis Obispo County;
 - thence south and east along the San Luis Obispo and Kern County boundary to a point on the line between Township 10N and Township 11N, San Bernardino Base & Meridian;
 - thence easterly along said line between Township 10N and Township 11N to a point on the line common to Interstate Hwy. 5; thence northwesterly along Interstate Hwy. 5 to the point of beginning (See Figure 3).

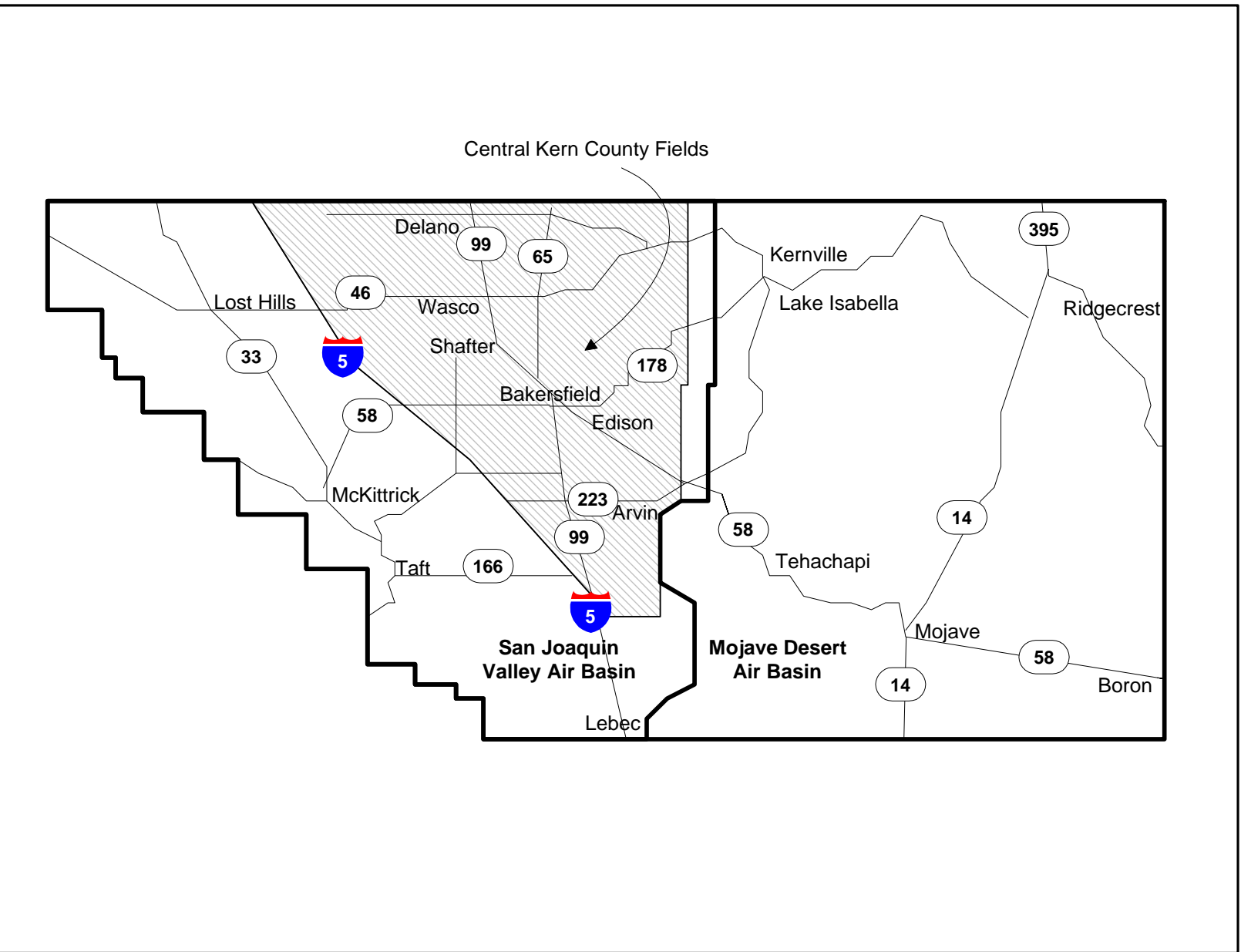


Figure 1 Central Kern County Fields

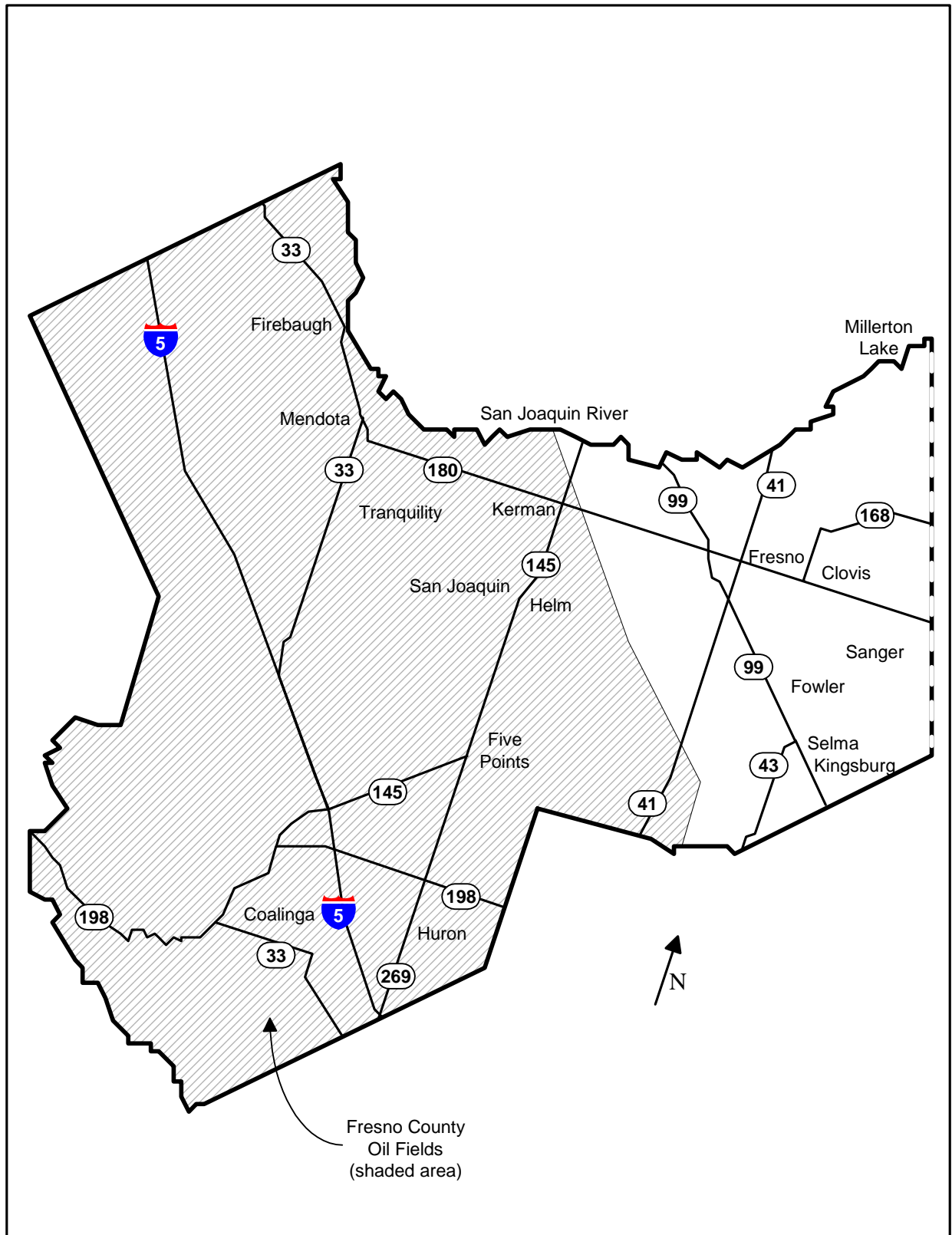


Figure 2 Fresno County Oil Fields

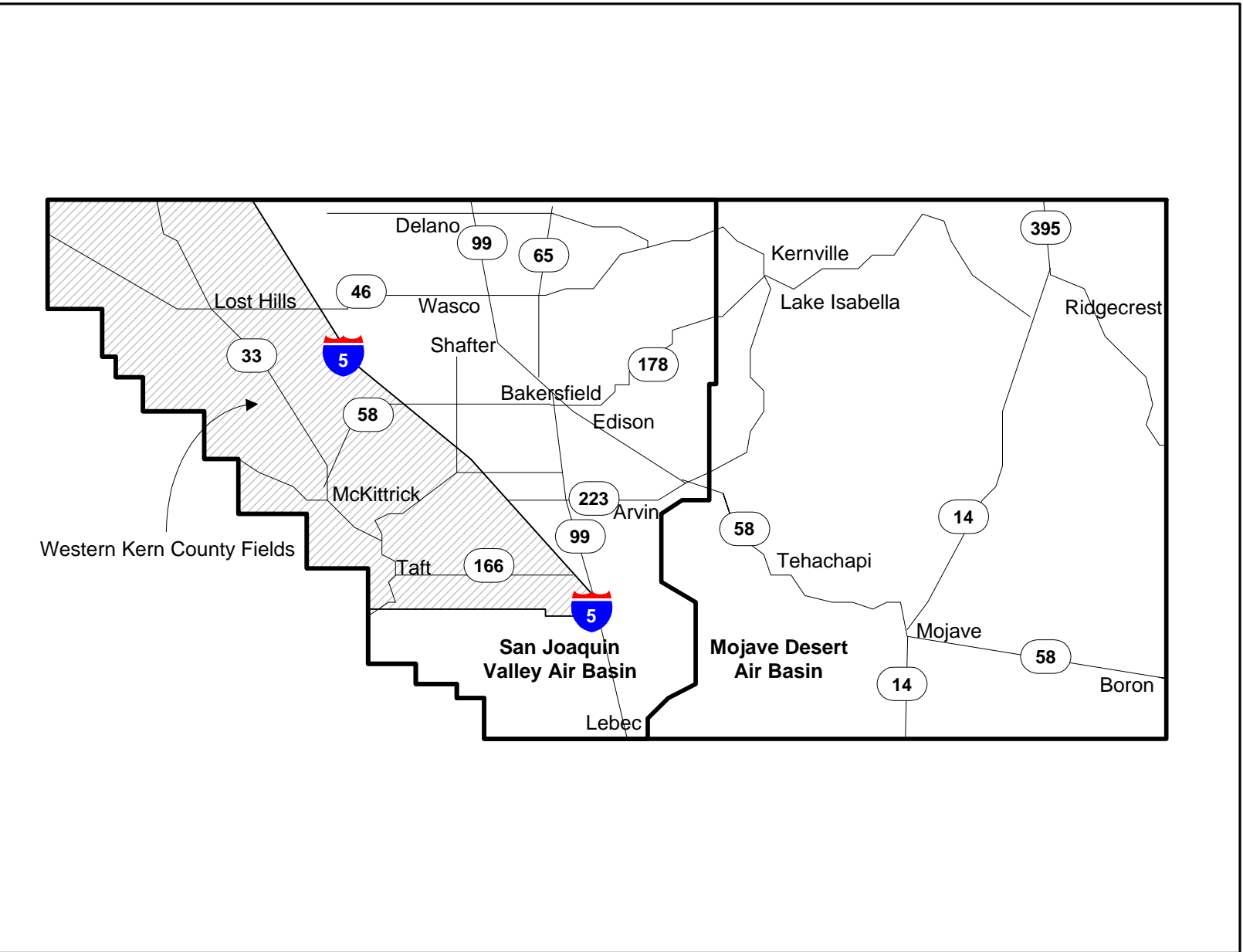


Figure 3 Western Kern County Fields